

What was the major issue that President Martin Van Buren had to deal with during his administration?

The financial chaos left by the death of the Second National Bank

After President William Henry Harrison died, President John Tyler was sworn in to office. What was Tyler's relationship with the Whig leadership?

Although Tyler ran as a Whig, he held many Democratic beliefs. As such, he vetoed much of the Whig legislation creating another Bank of the US, raising tariffs, and completing internal improvement. He was then expelled from the Whig Party.

Who supported the Democratic and Whig parties during the Jacksonian era?

Working class, small merchants, and small farmers supported the Democrats. Northern businesses, manufacturing interests, and large southern planters supported the Whigs.

What economic and foreign policies did President James Polk change during his presidency?

1) Economic policies: Established a national treasury system, lowered tariffs. 2) Foreign policies: Settled Oregon boundary dispute, acquired the Southwest and California

What was the Wilmot Proviso? What was its effect?

1) The Wilmot Proviso prohibited slavery in any territory that might be acquired from Mexico. 2) Although it was rejected in the Senate, it aroused emotions in southerners who felt it was unfair and northerners who argued the Mexican War was about extending slavery.

What were the three main parties in the 1848 election? How did each party stand on the issue of slavery in the territories?

1) The three main parties were the Democrats, the Whigs, and the Free-Soilers. 2) The Democrats supported popular sovereignty. The Whigs ignored the issue. The Free-Soilers stood for keeping the territories free from slavery.

What was the political result of the California gold rush of 1849?

California's population soared from 14,000 to 100,00 in one year, and since there was no territorial government, California sought immediate admission as a state.

What three things did the Compromise of 1850 give the North?

1) Admission of California as a free state 2) Abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia 3) Application of popular sovereignty in the Mexican cession outside of California

What three things did the Compromise of 1850 give the South?

1) A tougher Fugitive Slave Law 2) Continuation of slavery in the District of Columbia 3) An agreement that Congress would have no jurisdiction over the interstate slave trade

What were the main provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850? What was the northern response to it?

1) Alleged slaves in the North were denied a trial by jury, and U.S. citizens were required to help capture and return alleged fugitive slaves. 2) Several riots broke out in the North, and some states passed personal liberty laws in opposition.

What was the immediate result of the Compromise of 1850?

The issue of slavery in the territories seemed to have been permanently settled and sectional harmony returned.

What were two reasons why antislavery northerners were hostile toward President Franklin Pierce?

1) His administration appeared to be dominated by southerners, such as Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. 2) His actions, such as the Gadsden Purchase and the attempt to buy Cuba, seemed designed to favor the South.